NEW YORK NEWS. A MANDSOME CRINESE TEMPLE-HOW THE MINISTER ASSESSES THE MEMBERS.

Mym Crinkle on Comic Opera-The Coal Trade and Stock Market-Some Spicy Gossip-Conkling and Ingersoll-Actors in Clubs.

dence of the Richmond Dispatel NEW YORK, July 24, 1886. Pedestrians up and down Chatham street, or, as it is now known, Park Row, have noticed an unusually large number of Chinamen arrayed in holiday attire passing in and out of the narrow hallway of 202 Mott street. It is not an imposing-looking entrance; it opens directly upon a steep stairway, and the only suggestive feature is a strip of red er over the doorway, which looks as if it was a label torn off a package of firecrackers. It bears the name of " Joss." and tells the devoutly-inclined Celestial that the temple is upstairs. Early last week the new interior fittings of the temple, the altar, tables, and chairs, of both coal and coal stocks down.
arrived here from China, and were put The plan fact is that, exclusive of the in place. Now the unpretending third floor of 202 Mott street contains some of the finest specimens of Chinese art The altar is of earved in this city. ebony, practically a large frame for the of the large courtaines to be provided picture of Joss and his attendant for on the chapter of fixed charges and deities, executed on satin in the most dividends, and it must be borne in elaborate style of Chinese art, and a mind that some of these companies heavy table for holding the incenseburners and votive offerings. As a the carvings represent the universe ; along the bottom, under the table, is the sea, with fish, aquatic plants, and the huge turtle upon which, according to Chinese mythology, the earth is sup-posed to rest. From each side rise trees, shrubs, and heavily-carved foliage. with birds and animals among the branches. The branches interlock over the top, and the whole is backed with heavy-plate glass mirrors, representing the heavens thickly studded with golden stars. The chairs and tables are in the same style of rich Oriental carving, and the room is lighted by carved lanterns hanging from the ceiling. The walls are hung with Chinese mottoes, the air is heavy with incense, and it is hard to believe that we are in New York and

not in Cathay. THE CHINESE RELIGION HERE. The whole affair cost the Chinese residents of New York between \$6,000 and \$8,000, and is entirely self-sup-

They have queer features in their religion, which was quaintly explained to H. Vanderbilt, Charley Osborn, E. D. me by the old priest in charge. I nothat a large proportion of the worshippers would come in, make their obeisance to the altar, burn a few prayer-sticks, and go out. Some, however, remained a longer time and gave the priest sums varying from twenty-five cents to a dollar. In response to ings. He was born in Louisville, Ky.,

my inquiry he said : A man can say all he wants to in three minutes, so he have three minutes ded after a moment's reflection : " In everybody pray two hours or two hours and a balf, then make collection beg to pay minister. Chinese way, 500 or 600 | turning to find that his uncle was dead people pray two hours; we make two and the firm of which he was a memor three thousand dollar." The system | ber dissolved. In 1874 Mr. Newcomb strikes me as a good one. It pays the

THE MANUFACTURE OF COMIC OPERA. Comic opera manufacture is repousse household. It was repousse. Now all the museums are doing it. Clink, clink goes the hammer of Solomon, up in his flat. He is welding and soldering a new comic opera. He and Hoyt forge out a pattern, then they call Lillian Russell in, and she applies the little hammer of her voice to it, and to poundstand in front of Steinway Hall some clear morning when the windows are open you will hear the hammers going all over the building. Every room has got a forge-master in it and a comic opera pattern.

THE LITHOGRAPH MUST GO. But there is a shade of disaster looming up on the comic opera horizon. It is the managerial opposition to the liftnograph. Without a colored lithograph cemic opera would totter on its throne-and the lithograph must go. You may pound opera as much as you please, but it is no good unless you paint it. You couldn't get pretty girls to sing in it if they weren't graphed. It is the photographer and the lithegrapher who seduce innocence and beauty into the chorus and ballet. No house is safe against the temptations of the stage if you let a man in with a colored poster. All he has to say to the pride of the family is: "This style, my dear, for \$12 a week," and she abandons home, father and mother and friends, and goes upon the road for the sake of getting on the coalyard fence and hanging in the cigarshop windows.

Comic opera is a centipede; it crawls on a hundred legs. The lithographer makes the number ten thousand.

MORE COMIC OPERA. Next fall there will be a burst of posters enough, made small lorenness last season by setting rot to rhyme and calling madness music. This season there will be a double number. The simple receipt given by Boucicault for a comic opers was "Gawdy and Bawly." The composer of the "Little Ty-Casino has paid off its mortgage with pretty girls. McCaull defies modesty and maternity alike with imported wig-

gle and jigs and costumes. nebodyeasked Lillian Russell how she learned so many operas. She looked as innocent as a snowdrop. "Why, there's no trouble after you've learned the first one," she said.

What a confession! They've been doing the same opera at the Casino for years. They only change the girls and the topical song. You would be astonished at the dif-

ference between the man who has written a play and the man who has written a comic opera. One comes down Broadway skulking. The mark of Cain is on his brow. He avoids the light. He is a Pariah. The ignominy of his life clings to him. He is crushed, despised, hungry. That is the man who has written a play. The other follow—I don't care whether you call him Hoyt, or Solomon, or Rosenfeld—comes down in a dog-cart with out-riders. He wears

a purple necktie and fine linen. He has a tiger. He acknowledges the salutations of the rich and influential with easy

speaking terms with Theodore Most. He gets presents from female seminaries and testimonials from the costumers. He is clever, he gave the best definition once of comic opera. "A whirl and swirl of girl," said he, and then went to

THE COAL TRADE AND THE STOCK MARKET.

The coal trade seems to be utterly demoralized, and large lots are reported to be bought at tidewater prices almost as low as those of the coal panic of 1867. Of course the great coal corporations like the Delaware, Lackawasna and Western, the Reading, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Lehigh Valley are trying to make the best of a bad job, and not only deny all cutting of prices, but assert that the limitatio of the August output to 2,500,000 tons will give them the chance soon to advance the price of coal from 25 to 50 cents a ton. All this is humbug; for, in the first place, the limit is sure to be secretly exceeded, and in the second an output of these dimensions added to the stock en hand both at the East and at the West, is alone sufficient to bring prices The plain fact is that, exclusive of the individual producers of coal, each of whom claim their proportion of the yearly output of 32,000,000 tons, there is a capitalization of some \$400,000,000 have perpetual leases at 6, 7, and, as in the case of Morris and Essex, for instance. 8 per cent. per annum. condition provide for these demands is more than any man of average common sense is likely to be able to answer Still, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock sells at 127, and that of the Delaware and Hudson in the neighborhood of par,

The general list is kept steady, and

some of the cheap securities have even shown an advancing tendency, but there seems to be no organized bull party, nor is the general public apparently coming into the market. The sustaining power is attributed to foreign purchases and to the manipulation of a few Chicago speculators and of Mr. Victor Newcomb.

A YOUNG FINANCIER. With the exception of the late Charles F. Woerishoffer, H. Victor Newcomb is probably the youngest man who has ever attained a prominent position in Wall street through his own efforts. Since the demise of men like William Morgan, D. P. Morgan, and the financial effacement of men like James R. Keene, George I. Seney, the Ciscos, and others of that ilk, Newcomb has occupied a decidedly prominent position in the street, and did it in such a way that few people knew anything about his dosome forty-two years ago, and before he had completed his twenty-first year became a clerk in the well-known house for nothing; if he have good deal to of E. D. Morgan & Co., the ex-Govsay, he pay 25 cents for next three ernor of the State of New York. He minutes, 50 for next three, and so on. subsequently became a partner of his No good to pray too long." Then he uncle, Warren Newcomb, but overwork soon undermined his health so that he Melican church man talks an hour and | was compelled to take a year's vacation. This year he spent principally in Southern Europe and in Algiers, re-

made a trip to London in the interest of expenses of the temple and discourages his father, who was then president garrulity. With its dingy exterior the of the Louisville and Nashville garrulity. With its dingy exterior the of the Louisville and Nashville Chinese of New York have now one of Railway Company, and conductthe most richly furnished places of wor-ship in the city. he was elected a director of the roadand in the following year was made its work. Last winter it was fashionable vice-president. His management of the lights. He wore silken trunks, and to pound brass. All the girls had little hammers and tinkered. You could presidency in 1880, but owing to a represidency in 1880, but owing to a re-peated attack of ill health, he was soon bers who sat beneath the tropical hear the jingle in any well-regulated peated attack of ill bealth, he was soon obliged to resign the position. In 1881 Newcomb, associated with the late General Grant, Morris K. Jesup, William R. Travers, and a few other prominent men, organized the United States National Bank, of which he was chosen president. Under his management the bank proved an almost phenomenal ing and tinkering they beat out the "Maid and the Moonshiners." If you cated man, and is seldom to be seen in public places. He is very fond of horses and works of art, of the latter of which he has quite a remarkable collection. It is only due to his shy and retiring disposition that he has not yet been forced forward as a popular leader in Wall street; but he has a very consid-

erable following among men who come in contact with him or who have the means of finding out the nature of his operations. Mrs. Newcomb is a highlyaccomplished member of the best social circles of New York. During the summer she resides in Newport and entertains very largely.

GOSSIP OF SOCIETY. A paragraph in a recent issue of the ens, widow of a Broadway clothier, husband's lawyer. Mr. Hutchens died only a few months ago, but his widow and his son seem to have forgotten him altogether. The son appeared in New is affable and devoted to the service of York early last winter, and soon made a deep impression among the dudes. He as straight as an arrow. He has the flew, however, at higher game, and was face of an old Roman and the nerve of a a frequent and high better at baccarat lion. The only sign of decay about him among men considerably his seniors. is a slight deafness. He pocketed his winnings with commendable alacrity, but one day he lost some \$5,000, and New York knew him no more. On his way to Europe he met on board the steamer a pretty young actress, whose charms captivated him, comic opers. Several twiddling com-posers, having secured girls enough and posters enough, made small fortunes time in London with the fair siren. Then he took her to Paris, where, i report be true, he lost heavily at the Press Club, and then left for London,

where, rumor says, he has had recently a stroke of paralysis. COURTING TWO GIRLS AT ONCE. A good story is told of Captain Foster, who has become famous as the pre-ferred lover of Mrs. Crawford, of Dilke notoriety. The Captain is a remarkably good-looking fellow, and thinks highly of his "mashing" qualities. While stay-ing at an English country house some years ago there were two remarkably pretty girls on a visit, and the Captain paid them great attention. One evening he proposed to both of them and was promptly refused. Next morning the Cantain was late down to breakfast, and one of the girls told of her experience with the gallant. "Why," said the other," "he said exactly the same thing to me." Just then the Captain club especially for them, called entered the room, and there was an audible titter. He asked the reason from a

ROSCOE CONKLING'S LATEST EFFORT. Everybody has fied to the country. Roscoe Conkling is about the only pro-ninent man left in town. No matter how hot the weather, he turns up in of the rich and influential with easy nonchalance. The girls in the cheap eteres throw kisses at him and would like to hold his horses. He buys a cottage at Long Branch. He is interviewed in the penny papers. He makes speeches at the fund dinners. He is speeches at the fund dinners. He is acquainted with Mr. Colville and on Western Union." The case has been so

mash two girls in one evening take

care that they are not particular chums."

befogged by long-winded reports of the trial that it will bear condensation for popular information. Here it is briefly: The American Rapid Telegraph Company became bankrupt. Its wires passed into the possession of the Bankers' and Merchants' Company. The latter company became embar-rassed and went into the hands of a receiver. In the litigation over the estate of the American Rapid Company the Western Union acquired a right to its wires. Judge Donohue granted an order directing the receiver of the Bankers' and Merchants' Company to surrender the American Rapid wires to the Western Union. Meantime, however, the Bankers' and Merchants' had stretched some of its wires on the poles of the Rapid Company. The receiver found it difficult to separate them. In a fit of indigoation Dr. Norvin Green drank a glass of whiskey and sugar and cut all the wires on the poles of the Rapid Company in this city, and led them into the Western-Union office. This isolated the Bankers' and Merchants' Company and stopped its business. A suit was brought for damages, and it was this suit that Conkling won. The company got \$240,000 damages.

He argued the case before the jury

early in the morning, when very few prominent men were present. Rarely has he appeared to greater advantage. He spoke a little less than two hours. He was in perfect bodily and intellectual health. His voice was unusually clear. The nasal twang so pronounced in his efforts at political conventions was much softened. His argument was compact and ornamented with sarcasm that at times made the atmosphere almost iridescent. He wore a dark-gray suit that fitted him to perfection. His coat was a long cutaway, and his trousers were of the new pegtop cut. A handkerchief with a blue border peeped from his breast-pocket and he we ore a lilac colored necktie and broad white cuffs. His speech was evidently carefully prepared and he had apparently committed it to memory. Each sentence was perfectly round ed and classically expressed. The court-room was as still as death. At times the ex-Senator paused as though studying the effect of his argument on the jury. Then he would draw him-self to his full height, lowering his white index finger to a dead level like a duellist leveling a derringer, and shoot pointed facts into the foreman of the panel and the minds of his hearers, who

listened with rapt attention.

ROSCOE AND BOB INGERSOLL. His address was made all the more powerful by its contrast with the speech of Bob Ingersoll, who had preceded him. Bob was retained on the same side as Conkling, and made what he considered the effort of his life. It was eloquent and masterly, but it did not seem to take root. He had the advantage of Roscoe in having the opening; yet extracts from Conkling's argument are floating all over the country, while Bob is hardly mentioned. It is to Conkling's credit that in no case did he tread in Bob's footsteps or attempt to broaden Bob's deductions. He cut a swath of his raked his own hay, and own. cocked it. His legic was direct, fresh, and original, and adorned with quaint and seductive peculiarities. Since the days of James T. Brady and Ogden Hoffman the bar of New York has not heard a more eloquent or convincing appeal. The Senator has been warmly congratulated by his friends. No man was more delighted than Ed. Stokes. He placed his span of trotters at Mr. Conkling's disposal, and on the following afternoon Roscoe bowled along the boulevard, ribbons in hand, the observed of all observers. At night he bathed in the marble tank of the Athletic Club in the glow of the electric shrubbery and watched his aquatic antics.

Mr. Conkling pays no attention to politics. He rarely converses on political topics with even his most intimate friends. His thoughts are concentrated on the practice of his profession, and he is rapidly accumulating a fortune. He is the pink of neatness. but he is neither expensive nor extravagant in his tastes and habits. I never saw him in a cab, and have seen him only once in a horse-car. He usually walks to his office and from there to the court-room, but not long ago I saw him rush into a beer-saloon, drink foaming lager, and regale himself at the freelunch counter. It was to save time. not money. A fortune secured, he may, like General Gordon, of Georgia, reenter the political lists, and make New York politics more lively than they have been made since the days of Silas Wright.

Roscoe's brother Fred will probably A paragraph in a recent issue of the New York World announced that an American resident of Paris, Mrs. Hutch-Eighty-fourth, National Guard, State was about to be married to her late of New York. He is thirteen husband's lawyer. Mr. Hutchens died years older than Roscoe, and has already served a term in Congress.

his friends. He is as tall as Roscoe and

THE NEW YORK CLUBS.

The actor will fairly be pulled to pieces or entertained to death next sea- horses are scarce their money value is son between all the clubs that will offer him their hospitalities. The Lotos was started years ago for the purpose of entertaining distinguished actors and then getting them to recite for the edi-fication of the limited membership. But the business element that was attracted to the Lotos by these entertainments in due time crowded out the actors by making the expenses too heavy for them; and then the Arcadian was pro-vided, and for a time, as long as the organizers were in control, it was the rallying point of the prominent Amerivisiting actors. The amalgamation of the Arcadian and the Palette resulted in a hybrid concern, which slowly but surely drifted into bankruptcy, leaving to the Lotos the care of the visiting and the prominent Ameri-can actor. The Lotos, however, since its removal from its cozy and unpretentious birthplace, on Irving place adjoining the Academy of Music, to its present palatial quarters, on Fifth avenue opposite the dignified and haughty Union, was too expensive and aristocratic for the average actor, and a new

THE LAMBS, was organized by a coterie of the adfriend, who remarked curtly, "Look mirers of the late Henry J. Montague, here, old man, next time you try to who had been in the habit of assembling every fortnight at a supper. The Lambs admitted actors free of initiation if they would pay their dues-and recite for them whenever wanted at their monthly dinner-and for a time this Club became the headquarters of the actors, especially those from England, Mr. Lester Wallack being the shepherd. Then the Washington Club, which is a mutual-admiration coterie founded by ex-Congressman Roberts, decided to admit actors free gratis for nothing, in order to obtain their services at their semi-monthly reunions. The actors, "Blood will tell!"

Of "pacing-bred," "pacing forma-Congressman Reberts, decided to admit actors free gratis for nothing, in order to obtain their services at their semi-monthly reunions. The actors, however, have never taken kindly or tion," "pacing hips," I hear young the requires practical experience to know when a stall is properly cleaned and bedded down. Many a capped hock comes from impreper bedding, and many a horse learns to cast himself

numerously to the Washington, and it is whispered that whenever Burbank, Wilder, or Frank Lincoln appear there they are always handed a check, the same as at the Harmonic Club, or anywhere they are regularly engaged to entertain.

THEY SING FOR SUPPER, It will be nightly witnessed that there is a great competition between the various clubs for the company of the actors — that is, since the New York Yacht Club, the Blossom Club, and the Athletic adopted the plan ori-ginated by the Lotos of these musical and dramatic entertainments. With the actor it is literally a case of "no song. no supper," for he is invited to contribute to the entertainment by a ong and recitation, and if he does not comply, it is needless to add, is not invited again. In London the actors are paid to attend private social gatherings, but there is something in the air of this glorious country that prevents the social mustering of professional ability, and the only chance of seeing an actor in private-consequently outside of his own social circle-is in one of the clubs that give these entertainments and secure his attendance. The Lambs, by keeping an actor at their head, can always rely on a limited following; the Lotos has concluded to admit actors at half rates, while the Yacht Club and Athletic freely extend courtesies to them. AN ACTORS' CLUB.

Now comes the announcement of the organization of two actors' clubs-the Mohican, of which Mr. Rudolph Aronson, manager of the Casino, is president, and another not yet named, of which Mr. Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, will be president. Dixey, who is a great favorite in the Lambs, and a member of the Lotos also, is an enthusiastic Mohican, while Mackay, the comedian, is in the Board of Trustees. Who the lion of the new club will be has not yet appeared, though an active canvass is being made by the resident professionals to secure members. It is not likely, lowever, that the two new association will amount to much more than limited mutual admiration societies of their offi cers, and that the actors will continue to be caught by the epicurean suppers of the Lotos, the Yacht, or the Lambs. The healthy financial condition and prosperity of the Lotos will probably ng bring that institution to the fore with its grand entertainments.

HUNTINGTON'S ARAB QUESTION. Hore About the Proper Manner of Breeding Blooded Horses-A Tri-

bute to Virginia's Encors. To the Editor of the Disnatch : On the 30th of May last there appeared in the columns of your valuable | gave me a horse to the Arab . Loopard. sper a letter entitled as above, which omised continued ones, upon Arabianood influences in the breeding of our horses, as we believed, from years of practical study with observation, supemented with experimental breedings of the affinity blood in dams to Gene-

ral Grant's two Arabian stallions Leopard " and " Linden Tree," Many cares have prevented continua tion of those letters. There is one (to ing the question might become one of general interest with horse-breeders

throughout the land. When we were boys, forty and fifty years ago, the pacing-horse was equally ommon with the trotter, and was held n as high esteem. The question arises, vhy he was then so common and why is he now so rare, for the instinct was

I am one who believes in cause for verb literally to the physical outlines, another saying of fashionable birth-i. " breeding by selections."

breeder with gifted conception. The breeder of pork or beef will make progress through breeding to selections, for will first seek the bloods in purest form, then make physical selections; but in breeding trotting-horses, will selections physical, or by the name, beget the desired blood instinct? Will such breedings among or from our "dunghill "-bred trotting-horses beget "likes" in blood instinct? The instincts are in the blood, the brain, and the nerve, and breeding is a blind man's selection, equalled only by the uncertainties o the pool-box to the masses. To repeat or criticise, " like can beget like " physically through the basest of mongrelization; but will the desired instinct be there? the winning nerve power? the cept a blood be perfectly pure in a desired line, selection breeding will prove a disappointment, and the breeder find he has been using eyes without reason. Men are so ready to jump at concluions that are in harmony with their cultivated prejudices, they prefer to talk than to study, and few will become

deep thinkers from the pleasure of talk. The scarcity of an article increases its value. Because very fast trottinggreat, and how to breed the trotter is the absorbing question with the ma-

jority of farmers. Because many very fast ones have resulted from a union of a trotting sire with a pacing dam, some professional writers tell their readers that to breed a trotter it is essential to secure a gaited; then breed her to a standardbred horse. (Even though the horse cannot trot in four minutes, some of his less mongrel-bred ancestors did at some time secure a special record before a special selection of prejudiced friends.) The mighty power of "standard-bred" is money to the cunning, but disappointment to the self-willed, ignorant, or prejudiced breeder.
Why don't the breeders of thorough-

bred race-horses have all this nonsense? They breed to blood, and tell you their colts will run, and they do run. Again, those writers who leave their readers in the dark as to blood influences tell their dupes that the race- or thoroughbred running-horse never paces. They go even further and say that no

thoroughbred Arabian horse ever Now, as the special friends of such writers are mostly young or inexperienced men or boys, they believe and repeat the writings, parrot-like, to those

Now, as the Arabian horse was the progenitor of the thoroughbred running horse, and as both the thoroughbred Arabian and the thoroughbred racehorse do pace, we may look for the cause of pace to the primitive horse for the blood cause. But this is not the way

gentlemen talk with wonderful opin-

The illiterate horse-jockey, always keen, stands by with eyes and ears wide open to repeat in his dealings "pacing-bred," "pacing hips," and pacing formations." "If you want to breed a trotter buy this old mare." (Her poverty in flesh has given her pacing hips.) "How do you know all pacing hips.) "How do you know all this, Bill?" "Why, young Mr. Fitz James read it in some man's horse-book

he called a monthly ! " Permit me to quote from the best autherity "that the pace and the amble is natural with the thoroughbred it; hence I say to the breeder and Arab"; and every old trainer of thoroughbred race-horses will tell you that farmer. Fewer and better-which can only be through intelligent breeding to both amble and pace is seen with the strictly thoroughbred running-horse. As for pacing formations and pacing bred stallions for getting the highest rates of trotting speed, also coachers,

hips, the longest and broadest and steepest and sharpest hips I have ever seen have been in the squarest-going and fastest-trotting horses. On the other hand, the smoothest and roundest and handsomest hips, line, and quarters have been in the fastest-pacing horses. Now, let me ask, How about breeding by selections? Or what shall we say about "like begets like," or "record breeding," or "standard-bred," or breeding to a name? I reply that all beget disappointment, because the blood cause has been overlooked. "Blood will tell" when records fail. I recently took up a breeder's cata-

legue, to which a fashionably-bred mon-grel-bred horse was the frontispiece. As I turned it over I read many extracts from Wallace's Monthly-one in particular addressed to the breeder. It was in the form of a letter, advising him to breed his horse into his own family, and the result would be a thoroughbred trotting-bred horse. I turned to the tabulated pedigree of the horse and some of the mares, and found the mongrelizations were very great, and "the said-to-be's" were equalled by the unknown. Now, I am not willing to believe that Mr. Wallace ever authorized that letter in that catalogue, nor would I pronounce against the breeder or the author, but will say that it will blind the eyes of many a young breeder for years to come.

Of the six mares I bred to General Grant's Arabian stallions in 1880, one was mixed-gaited-a racker, a pacer, or a single-footer, just as her excitable temper led her. Her first foal was "Islam," by "Linden Tree," since mere striplings when you entered the when she has had three others, or four army, and had not the opportufeals in all, and each one was by a dif- nity ferent horse; but all four are puregiited, square-trotting horses and mares, all being inbred to the one blood of old Henry Clay, the dam herself being a granddaughter of old Henry.

Another mare, remarked for square, clean way of walking and trotting, as was her dam and granddam, When this colt was broken, at two years old, he developed in harness the smoothest pacing gait I have at any time seen in a young horse; it is as easy as breathing, and he will strike from that into a long, even trot that can-not be heaten for beauty of action.

Now this young horse is a model of physical beauty to any man's or woman's eye. The hips and lines and quarters and limbs are built to order, and his me) important consideration which I sire was a thoroughbred Arabian. I would discuss with your readers, wish- have told you of his dam; can you tell me where the pace comes from?

Now, as none of us would be in the dark as to blood instincts, let us reasen together-not as I or me, but as s the breeders of America.

From my old records and diaries we find that from 1760 to 1860 a great many Arabian stallions were imported into America. Between the years, and of blood, and not of education or train- earlier than in this country, many were gent into Canada. Now, as Canada was peopled by French subjects and Amerieverything, even to all movements in | ca by English, the parent Governanimal life, and while in breedings we ments were interested to send them the may say that "like begets like," and best horses from which to build up ses of men may apply the pro-valuable ones. They did not send them rally to the physical outlines. mongrels, but did send the primitive or such proverb is again encouraged by Arabian horse in its purest possible form.

These two countries were condensed May I ask, How many breeders fully in their populations, hence their breedcomprehend the fulness of the above | ings must be sufficiently close-bred to two sayings? Each proverb opens the | the primitive horse to create types. door for a lengthy treatise which I will not attempt in journalism. Unwritten lines will here be filled in by the pacer."

In Rhode Island, from its greater condensation, sprung the "Narragansett pacer."

In Canada, from similar cause, came the "Kanuck pacer." In both cases the Arabian (or God's horse) was the cause, and results were small horses inclined to pace; and which necessary close breeding established into families, whose condensed blood instincts are felt to-day in our trotting-horses, despite "standard-bred" and "recordbreeding." Virginia was peopled with a higher

type of men than settled as a rule in to hold a slave was a sin, which alone not in the physical outlines. Record | New England or New York city (and as a New Englander I am proud of my blood and breeding and of my name | had been slave holding-the further fact Huntington, not forgetting my grandfather gave me the Randolph). Now Virginia received from our

mother-country a good many English conduct of master and slave-went for thoroughbred race-horses, close bred to nothing. These new lights shut their do-or-die qualities of blood with breed- | the Arab. The intelligence of the Viring? General results answer, No. Except a blood be perfectly pure in a deArabian blood; hence drew into that must go!" Though brought into this State the majority of imported Arabian horses from 1800 up to 1848. As the Virginians were race-horse people, their horses from the primitive were trained | able; and still further, though solemn-to run, but old Virginia gentlemen will | ly recognized as "property" and protell you they had any number of pacers

in old times.

Now in these later days of my life, when we all begin to reflect and know | sent South, not by States, but by rea little (from review), we know that the | spectable societies, to incite slaves to superiority of Virginia horses was from the greater amount of Arabian blood, who followed their fleeing slaves into with less mongrelization for work pur- | those communities were mobbed and poses, the mules, as in the days of the | murdered in attemping to recover them. Egyptians, being the workers.

Then again: Kentucky has a pro-eminence from the same blood cause—

Arabian. Virginia bred and raised negroes which she sold or traded to the Southlots of Virginians, with their fine-bred bearch of his property. This spirit in-borses and mares, working over into creased at the North with wonderful Kentucky, where they remained. I gained much information from camping with negro-traders years ago as they worked towards New Orleans with their stock. In the "races of men" some of these old-time traders were blood students-above their calling.

A recent investigation through accident into the breeding of a valuable young stallion-bred, raised, and owned in the State of Virginia—revealed strong evidence of Arabian blood. Some of your readers will know how persistent have been in the matter, from accidentally seeing a colt by the horse in question. This colt, now miles away from Virginia, and credited to anything but Arabian blood influence, bids fair to prove "the magnet in the sandbath," and verify Sir Thomas Morton's saying of three hundred years ago, Blood will tell "!

Before the breeding of horses can be-The southern States regarded the come profitable in America, we must Union in the light of a co-partnership of breed fewer and better. Breeders coequal States and saw no other posmust be men of cultured intelligence, sible way out of the trouble but to also practical workers. Before a breedwithdraw from the partnership. They er can tell his men how to do, he must had no idea of, and certainly no desire himself be able to do and to teach. for, war. They desired a peaceable separation—claimed it as a right. No man can judge well of a horse until he can clean one better (if necessary) than the ordinary man he can hire.

UNION. The great idea at the North, and s grand idea too, was that the Union must be preserved at all bexards. Union was ple issue, and the masses, without regard to the Constitution, seized upon

this beautiful watchword, and it was from improper hitching in the stall as a blazoned along the whole northern sky. The breeder must know this himself. FORCE.

To carry out this idea force was Again: Horses cannot be bred like necessary, and thence came the struggle.
Mr. McClure, in his late Lexington cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, to sell profitably when over-stocked (whether ddress, traces the cause of the war to one is ready to sell or not), as beef, pork, or poultry. They (horses) must have a living, increasing value in use, the issue of States rights' alone. This is a mistake. Two questions were involved in the struggle-to-wit: First, the co-equality of the States and State sovfor several years.

Men can pay five, ten, twenty, to ereignty; second, the right of property in slaves. The first was the predisposing fifty dollars a year for poultry, pork, mutton, or beef, but they cannot afford cause (as dectors would say), and the to pay two, three, four, or five hundred dollars a year for a saddle-, or road-, or coach-, or work-horse, nor will they do

second (slavery) the active or exciting cause of the war. The question, then, that took the Southern people from their ploughs and workshops, from their law and doctor's offices, from professor's chair and sacred desk, and put into the field the most virtuous and intelligent army that was ever mustered under the sun was, "Shall we continue a partnership with a people who deny our equality and seek to destroy our

No state in this Union has two better

than has Virginia to-day; and their

Truly yours,
RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON,

Rochester, N. Y., July 15, 1886.

THE SOUTHERN CAUSE

Should What is Lost be Forgotten and

Dishonored?

Battery Association held near the How-

lett house, Chesterfield county, Major

(Dr.) W. W. Parker, the first com-

mander of the battery, made the follow-

The erection of this stone to-day on

ing brief but comprehensive address :

to inquire into the

mission, to give a very brief outline of

ence to our great struggle must live

feared will be uncomfortably warm i

POLITICS BEFORE THE WAR.

father was a lawyer and in public lif

at the dinner-table. It was then "ta

had not been formed. By the way,

party had for the other in those days

They were contending for principles

not men or money. There were a few fanatics and cranks in some of the

churches in New England agitating the

question of Abolitionism, but they were

Whig and Democratic parties than the

Anarchists of this day. The North

influenced very naturally by interest

same reason, was for free trade.

was for a high tariff; the South, for the

States'-Rights party, or Democratic par-

ty, was opposed to a national bank, be-

cause they feared, it was said, the " union

of the purse and sword." To show the

ple North and South, a distinguished

divine said to me one day, "This is

the only country on earth where you

cannot find a man who would change

the Government if he could. It is ac-

ABOLITION DOCTRINE.

fact. What a fearful change a few years wrought! The preachers and the

Sabbath-school teachers in New Eng-

land were quietly teaching the doctrine

of Abolitionism by books and pictures,

&c., and in twenty years a whole gene-

ration had been educated to think that

would keep a man out of Heaven. The

fact that all nations since history began

that the Bible plainly recognized it, and

St. Paul returned a runaway slave to

his master, and laid down rules for the

nothing. These new lights shut their

eyes and stopped their ears to all logic

country by their own New England peo-

ple under protest of the South and sold

to southern men because more profit-

tected by the sanctity of the Constitu-

tion, still the cry was "The negro shall

be free." Fanatical emissaries were

murder their masters; and persons

It is true the Government at Washing-

ton was in no sympathy with such high-handed measures, but the public

sentiment was so strong in some sec-

tions that the Government could

not protect the southern citizen in

rapidity and carried everything before

Seward, with clear sight, said very

truthfully that the "conflict was irre-

pressible." Men cried peace, but there

was no peace-nor was peace possible.

The bond of brotherly union was bro-

ken and separation was inevitable.

There pever was a time, there never

will be a time, when two sections simi-

larly situated can live in peace. It is

how passing strange that the wise

framers of the Constitution did not see

that separation must come sooner or

Ater-that thirteen States half free and

half slave could not long live peaceably

together. Homogeneity was impossible

partnership can last where either party

sees his rights and interests trampled

STATES' RIGHTS.

divergence of interest certain.

upon.

it, especially in New England.

This was a fact, and a remarkable

tually without a single enemy!"

security and self-satisfaction of our peo

more thought of by the great

the next world.

judgment, was the gist of the

My Comrades :

At the recent reunion of the Parker-

blood is an affinity blood, without one drop of the mongrel blood called Hamproperty?"
Are not these two ideas distinct and bletonian; and what is more, these two unmistakable; and would they not and stallions are themselves trotters, as well will they net, in all time, produce a as getters of great trotting speed, without asking for any other bloods through rupture between any peoples of intelliwhich to produce it. I have reference to the Arab blooded horses "Sam Purgence and spirit? The most pleasant view of this whole subject to me has always been that from first to last the dy" and "Hazel's Bashaw." The progeny of these two horses, being af-South was on the defensive. The first finity blood, will through union of their gun at Sumpter was only a "straw" howing which way the wind was blowget produce a type to the credit of Viring. War was inevitable before that ginia and for competition with any other State independent of other States. gun was mounted.

The questions of slavery and State sovereignty have been settled by the war, but States' rights, or the "reserved rights of the States," as the Constitution calls it, have not been settled. The States have still great powers for good or for evil. In opposing "home-rule" in Ireland the Tories of England see this and they fear it. They show a want of confidence in their own countrymen whose blood has been bravely shed on a hundred battlefields. To win true affection it is wiser to show confidence than distrust. Our safety now, as heretofore, is to respect States' rights. Brave and patriotic States may the ground where for eight months we endure much, but self-preservation will stood in defence of Richmond, and from whence we were driven on the 3d always be the first law of nature, as well for States as for individuals. The late Chinese troubles in California at of April, 1865, brings up afresh the question "Shall we bury the past and forget our lost cause?" Some timid one time looked threatening. God forbid that State in this Union shall ever people say, Yes; I know you say, No, never! As many of you were have this dreadful issue presented to

Some nations, like some men, are dispirited by misfortune and poverty. that led to the war, and since There is, it is true, in such conditions a temptation to self-depreciation, but it have not had the disposition, I propose on this occasion, with your pers a snare of the devil. It is no disgrace to lose a noble cause if nobly dewhat from personal observation, in my fended. The three hundred cold, dead bodles that filled the pass of Thermopylie the day after the fight, testifying alike to the loss of their position and the loss of their cause, made no Spartan matter. We have no disposition whatever to stir up bad blood, and I am glad to say that in the South there never has been such a disposition since the war mother or hero father blush ended. We are seeking peace! The among the slain he discovered the form man who is still "heated" at the referof an only son. Methinks the Goddess of Liberty pitched her tent that night near the Devil's forge, and it may be among her slain children and "kept watch and ward" over the bloody but holy sacrifice that lay upon her altar. No, my comrades; let us be true to the cause of our dead heroes-let no man I can well remember the politics of in company with a northern man blush this country as far back as 1835. My in Hollywood or in Oakwood. These dead men are the kinsmen of the allat that time and till the breaking out of heroic men of all ages and nations. the war. Politics was discussed daily Their names are upon the same roll of honor, and the southern man is a coward riff and bank." The Abolition party and a traiter who would fail to honor their memory or defend their cause. have often thought what respect each

In conclusion, in answer to the natural question, Why was our cause lost f it was just? let me say that it was n obedience to the ordinary laws of nature. It was not a question of morals, out of physics. It was as ten to one, as wealth to poverty, as the strong against the weak. Our artillery-horses were starying and could no longer pull the guns ; our infantry were naked and hungry day and night; the Government we defended had neither credit for money. To lay down our arms, therefore, was an absolute necessity, and in so doing there was no compromise either of courage or patriotism.



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1. The said partnership is to be conducted under the name of CHARLES A. NESHITT, or which CHARLES A. NESHITT, or siding in the city of Rickmond, Va. is the general partner, and Locise E. Child, to siding in Ashland. Hanover county, Va. is the special partner. siding in Ashland, Hanover county, the special partner.

2. The general nature of the basiness intended to be transacted by the said firm or partnership is the DRUG BUSINESS or SALE OF MEDICINES (whather by Whole sale or retail). FREPARATION OF FREE SCRIPTIONS, and generally the sate of and traffic in such articles as are usually found in a drug-or spothecary store.

3. The said special partner, Louise E. Child, has contributed to the common

3. The said special parties:
CHILD, has contributed to the common stock of the said tirm the sam of \$5,000.

4. The place of business of the said partnership is to be at No. 117 cest Main street, in the city of Richmond, Va.: the partnership is to commence from the data hereof and is to terminate on the 26th day of June, 1891.

Witness the hands of the said parties this zeth day of June, 1886.
CHARLES A. NESSIFF.
LOUISE S. CHILD.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, CITY OF RIGHMOND STATE OF VINCENTA TO WITCH TO WIT:

This day Charles A. Nesurre, whose name is mentioned as general partner in a certain limited partnership, the articles whereof are between a manaxal, appeared before me a notary public it and for the city and State aforesaid, and made only city and Nate aforesed and made out that Louise E. Chillo, the special carticles of income amed in the said articles of income as the king contributed to the accordance to the above manuel Charles A. Neseri the sum of \$3 000.

Given under my hand this \$445 days June 1886.

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